



ILLINOIS

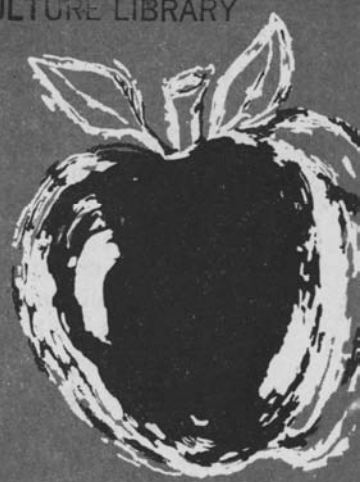
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Fruit Calendar

FOR GROWERS OF

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Apples



Strawberries



Peaches



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
COOPERATION WITH ILLINOIS STATE NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
CIRCULAR 814

HOW TO USE THIS CALENDAR

This calendar has been prepared to help you keep up with the weekly changes in your apple and peach orchards and strawberry plantings. It tells what insects and diseases will probably need control at a particular time. It also indicates the proper times to thin fruit, prune, fertilize, and perform other orchard practices.

The information is given in numbered paragraphs on pages 3 to 7. To apply the information to your situation, first find out from the map which area you are in. Then, on page 3, find the paragraph numbers that are listed for your area and for the time you are concerned about. Suppose, for example, that you live in Calhoun county and are therefore in Area B. For probable developments during the first week of April, you should read paragraphs 7 and 8, page 4.

It is very unlikely that you will have to cope with all the pests described. If red-banded leaf roller has not invaded your orchard in the previous season, for example, you will of course disregard information on its development. On the other hand, if you have had a serious carryover, it is very important to know approximately when to expect the first brood.

Another thing to remember is that this calendar is based on an average year. With an unusually early or late spring, the events described here will come earlier or later than indicated. In any case, *the sequence should remain the same.*

The weekly Spray Service Report supplements this calendar. The calendar, for example, tells us that in Area A codling moths will lay eggs sometimes during the third week of May. The Spray Service Report will tell us the exact day that this can be expected. To get this report each week, send \$1.50 to the Illinois Extension Service, 122 Mumford Hall, Urbana, to cover handling and mailing.



When the Numbered Paragraphs on This and the Following Pages Will Apply in Your Area (See Map)

Dates	Paragraphs that apply if you live in —			
	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D
February 1-7	1	1	1	1
8-14	2	2	1	1
15-21	2	2	1	1
22-28	3	3	2	1
March 1-7	4	3	3	2
8-14	5	4	3	2, 3
15-21	5, 6	5	4	3, 4
22-31	6, 7	5, 6	5	4, 5
April 1-7	8, 9	7, 8	6, 7	6
8-14	10	8, 9	7, 8	6, 7
15-21	10, 11	10, 11	9	6, 7
22-30	11	11	9, 10	8
May 1-7	11, 12	11, 12	9, 10	9
8-14	13	12, 13	11, 12	10
15-21	14	13	12, 13	11, 12
22-31	15, 16	14, 15	14	13, 14
June 1-7	17	16	15	14, 15
8-14	18	16, 17	15, 16	15
15-21	19	18	16, 17	15, 16
22-30	20	18, 19	17	16, 17
July 1-7	21, 22	10, 20	18, 19	17, 18
8-14	22, 23	21, 22	20, 21	18, 19
15-21	24	22, 23	22	19, 20
22-31	25	23, 24	23, 24	21
August 1-7	26	24	24	22
8-14	27	25, 26	24, 25	22, 23
15-21	28	26, 27	25	23
22-31	29	28, 29	26, 27, 29	24, 25, 29
September 1-7	30	30	28	26, 27
8-14	30	30	..	28
15-21 .....	..	..	30	..
22-30	31	..	..	30
October 1-7	32	31	31	..
8-14	31	32	32	..
15-21 .....	..	..	..	31, 32

FOR FALL AND WINTER MONTHS, SEE "GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL AREAS," PAGE 8

1. Where soil analyses are necessary, take samples at this time. See your farm adviser for proper directions. Send samples to the Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The charge for analyses will be \$1.00 per sample.

2. Start pruning peaches and apples. As long as there is danger of very cold weather, confine pruning to small cuts on mature trees. Young trees should be pruned later, when temperatures are not likely to be low. Collect wood for propagation and for whatever bridge grafting is necessary. Check mouse injury.

3. Continue pruning. In southern part of area, heavier pruning can now be done with little danger of cold injury. Fertilizer can be applied to sod cover. Trees can also be fertilized. Plant trees any time the ground is suitable.

4. Continue pruning. Lower the tops of trees that are too tall by cutting back to strong side limbs. Be careful not to cut so heavily that you chance sunscald damage. Cleft and splice grafting can be started now.

5. Prepare to put on dormant spray. If cold weather persists, do not spray. If weather is warm, apply spray at any time. Remove brush before you spray; this will save some headaches. If you have not yet fertilized trees, do so now. Loosen strawberry mulch.

6. **APPLES:** Dormant to delayed dormant. There is still time for a copper spray on blight-susceptible varieties. **PEACHES:** Past dormant, so do not apply oil sprays. This is your last chance to apply a leaf curl spray. **STRAWBERRIES:** Remove mulch when leaves start to yellow. As soon as mulch is removed, make first application of Crag herbicide, 4 pounds per acre. Apply phenyl mercury spray, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound per acre. This may be combined with Crag.

7. **APPLES:** Prepink. Adult red-banded leaf roller, aphids, and scab should be controlled. **PEACHES:** Late pink to early bloom. Tarnished plant bug, stink bug, and curculio are active. This is the time to control brown rot blossom blight with dichlone. **GENERAL:** Plate budding, bark grafting, and bridge grafting can be done now. Remove prunings from orchard.

8. **APPLES:** Prepink to pink. Red-banded leaf roller egg masses are being laid. Curculio, aphids, and scab need control. **PEACHES:** Early to full bloom. Continue sprays for control of curculio, stink bug, tarnished plant bug, and brown rot blossom blight. Dinitro materials can be used now for thinning. **STRAWBERRIES:** First blossoms are showing. Strawberry weevil and gray mold are the important pests to control now. Also, leaf diseases such as leaf spot and leaf scorch are starting on the underside of leaves. Make new plantings now when the ground can be worked. If necessary, irrigate with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of water after planting.

9. **APPLES:** Late prepink to pink (Duchess may be in early bloom). Aphids, mites, scab, and cedar rust are prevalent. Red-banded leaf roller eggs are still being laid. **PEACHES:** Early bloom to petal fall. Curculio, tarnished plant bug, stink bug, brown rot blossom blight need watching. Dinitro can still be used for thinning blossoms. **STRAWBERRIES:** Early bloom. Tarnished

plant bug, stink bug, gray mold, leaf scorch, and leaf spot should be checked. To control weeds, make second application of Crag herbicide, 3 pounds per acre. **GENERAL:** Start T-budding any time.

10. APPLES: Early to full bloom. Curculio, aphids, adult tentiform leaf miner should be prevalent. First hatch of red-banded leaf roller eggs has started. Scab and cedar rust need watching. Now is the time to start the first streptomycin spray for fireblight control. **PEACHES:** Petal-fall. Curculio, stink bug are increasing in abundance while tarnished plant bug is dwindling in numbers. First brood eggs of oriental fruit moth are hatching. Too late for dinitro. **STRAWBERRIES:** Full bloom. Mites may be starting. Also continue spraying or dusting for gray mold, leaf scorch, and leaf spot; and watch for leaf roller development.

11. APPLES: Full bloom to petal-fall. Red-banded leaf roller eggs are hatching. Adult codling moths are prevalent. Continue control of scab, cedar rust, and fireblight. **PEACHES:** Shuck-split. Curculio, stink bug are the main insects. Continue a fungicide for scab. **STRAWBERRIES:** Past full bloom. Gray mold, leaf scorch, leaf spot, mites, and leaf roller may be found.

12. APPLES: Petal-fall. The important insects to watch are red-banded leaf roller, curculio, and aphids. Codling moth adults are now flying and should soon be laying first-brood eggs. Continue fungicide protection against scab, blotch, fireblight, and the rust diseases. Quince rust infections should be occurring on susceptible varieties. This is the time to start thinning fruit with either NAA or Amid-thin. **PEACHES:** Shuck-fall. Continue fungicide program for brown rot and peach scab. It's time for bacterial spot. Watch for oriental fruit moth, stink bug, and curculio. **STRAWBERRIES:** Watch for leaf roller, mites, gray mold, leaf scorch, and leaf spot. Keep weeds down.

13. APPLES: Calyx cup closed on most varieties. It's time to start cover sprays. Codling moth eggs, curculio, and mites are prevalent; red-banded leaf roller larvae are maturing. Continue sprays for blotch, scab, quince and cedar rust. Thin with NAA if necessary. **PEACHES:** Shuck-off. Curculio, oriental fruit moth, stink bug, and brown rot need control. Disk winter cover. **STRAWBERRIES:** Gray mold.

14. APPLES: It's too late to thin with chemicals. Continue cover sprays for control of curculio, mites, quince and cedar rust, blotch, and fireblight. **PEACHES:** Close to first June drop. Curculio, oriental fruit moth, stink bug, and scab still prevalent. This

is the 2-week-after-shuck-off period for thinning peaches; use NAA. **STRAWBERRIES:** Harvest about to start. Continue captan sprays or dusts for gray mold rot.

15. APPLES: First-brood codling moth eggs are hatching. Continue fungicide for cedar and quince rust. Prune out twigs and spurs infected with fireblight. **PEACHES:** Continue treatment to control curculio, stink bug, scab, bacterial spot, and brown rot.

16. APPLES: First-brood codling moth, cedar and quince rust, cicada, mites. **PEACHES:** Curculio, stink bug, bacterial spot, scab, brown rot.

17. APPLES: Codling moth, Forbes scale crawlers, green apple aphids, mites, cedar and quince rust. Apple maggot in Areas C and D. **PEACHES:** Forbes scale crawlers, second-brood oriental fruit moth eggs, scab, brown rot.

18. APPLES: Second-brood red-banded leaf roller eggs, Forbes scale crawlers, green aphids, mites, secondary scab. **PEACHES:** Second-brood oriental fruit moth larvae, lesser peach tree borer, leaf roller, scab, brown rot. **STRAWBERRIES:** Harvest should be about over. Renovate beds as soon as possible. Use herbicides for weed control.

19. APPLES: Second-brood red-banded leaf roller larvae, codling moth, scale crawlers, secondary scab. Early first-brood codling moth larvae leaving apples. **PEACHES:** Second-brood oriental fruit moth at peak egg hatch, scab, brown rot. Most first-brood curculio larvae have left fruit.

20. APPLES: Second-brood red-banded leaf roller at about peak egg hatch, codling moth between broods except for stragglers. Prune out fireblighted twigs. **PEACHES:** Second-brood oriental fruit moth, scab, brown rot. Curculio larvae pupating in soil. Remove PDB mounds around trees.

21. APPLES: Second-brood codling moth eggs being laid. Bitter rot, sooty blotch, fly speck, *Botryosphaeria*. Apple maggot in Areas C and D. **PEACHES:** Third-brood oriental fruit moth eggs being laid, curculio adults increasing. Apply second spray for lesser peach tree borer and first for peach tree borer. About time for Red Bird harvest.

22. APPLES: Second-brood codling moth egg hatch, bitter rot, sooty blotch, fly speck. Duchess, South Carolina, and Red June harvest. **PEACHES:** Curculio, brown rot, a few scale crawlers on fruit. Close to Golden Jubilee and Red Haven harvest. **STRAWBERRIES:** Apply herbicide if necessary.

23. APPLES: Second-brood codling moth at peak egg hatch; third-brood red-banded leaf roller eggs being laid; bitter rot. **PEACHES:** Third-brood oriental fruit moth at peak egg hatch, curculio, brown rot.

24. APPLES: Second-brood codling moth past peak; third-brood red-banded leaf roller eggs hatching; two- and four-spotted mites increasing; bitter rot. Wealthy harvest. **PEACHES:** Third-brood oriental fruit moth eggs still hatching; third spray needed for borers. Brown rot needs special attention.

25. APPLES: Second-brood codling moth dwindling; early second-brood codling moth larvae leaving apples to pupate; bitter rot, sooty blotch, fly speck. **PEACHES:** Brown rot. Hale Haven harvest.

26. APPLES: Late second-brood codling moth, bitter rot, sooty blotch, fly speck. If you are planning to use 2,4,5-TP, make first application on Jonathan. Do not use on early-maturing varieties or such as Golden Delicious, Grimes Golden, Cortland, and McIntosh. **PEACHES:** Fourth-brood oriental fruit moth eggs hatching; brown rot needs attention.

27. APPLES: Third-brood codling moth may be starting; bitter rot. Use NAA on Grimes Golden. **PEACHES:** Fourth-brood oriental fruit moth, brown rot. Apply fourth spray for borers. Elberta harvest.

28. APPLES: Fourth-brood red-banded leaf roller egg hatch should start. Watch especially for bitter rot. Apply second 2,4,5-TP spray on Jonathan and first one on Starking. Make second NAA spray on Grimes Golden.

29. APPLES: Have schedule ready for 95 Percent Clean Apple Club inspection. Watch for bitter rot development.

30. APPLES: Harvest Golden Delicious, Delicious, Starking, Grimes Golden, and similar varieties. Pick as mature as possible for satisfactory size and flavor. Watch for mouse damage in orchards and order bait. No spraying is necessary except for the preharvest stick-on sprays.

31. APPLES: Pick up all dropped fruit so mice will be attracted to the bait. **PEACHES:** Start applying PDB crystals for peach-tree-borer control, if you have not used the summer tree-trunk sprays.

32. APPLES: Harvest Rome Beauty, York, Winesap, Ben Davis, and similar varieties.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR ALL AREAS

September is the time to sow grass seed, timothy, wheat, rye, or similar crops for either a permanent or temporary winter cover.

After Harvest

Pick up drops and all rotted fruit and remove them from the orchard.

Treat for mice.

Make fall applications of fertilizer before December 1 or before the ground becomes frozen.

Start your pruning program, making cuts smaller than your wrist and concentrating on all dead wood. When making larger cuts leave 12-inch stubs as a safety measure against winter freeze damage.

Winterize your beehives, water pumps, tractors, trucks, and other machinery. On rainy days start machinery repairs.

Store all picking and packing equipment in a sealed or screened shed if possible.

Mend broken crates, ladders, and similar equipment.

During the Winter

Attend your horticultural meetings.

Watch for development of storage disorders in your stored fruit. Keep a constant check on the humidity and temperature of your storage facilities.

Read as much horticultural literature as you can find because orcharding is a very complicated business.

Now is a good time to look back over your records for the past growing season and also to evaluate your various efforts. This may lessen your mistakes in another year.

Continue pruning, when weather permits.

Special Suggestions for Strawberry Growers

Strawberries should be mulched after a few days of near-freezing temperatures and after the plants have become dormant, but before temperatures have dropped below 20° F.

This calendar was prepared by Dwight Powell, Professor of Plant Pathology, University of Illinois; Frank W. Owen, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, University of Illinois; Ronald H. Meyer, Assistant Entomologist, Illinois State Natural History Survey

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